

THE HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, Publisher.

HAZEL GREEN. N.Y.

FOND OF FIGHTING DUELS.

Strange Infatuation of a Young Man Who Lived in Mississippi.

Catchings, of Mississippi, was telling the other day of some of the early dueling in Mississippi. He told a story of the experience of a young man who went to Vicksburg from somewhere east, New England or Pennsylvania, some time before the war. His name was Robbin. He was a matter-of-fact business man, young, and of quiet, gentlemanly manners, not used to southern ways, but disposed to let people alone. He came there to be cashier of one of the principal banks, a position which carried with it a good social standing.

In spite of the times it was determined by the men of the circle with which he might be expected to associate to make a test of his mettle. They began by one of their number picking a quarrel with him. He avoided the quarrel, and did not see its purpose. One after another tried to get him embroiled without success.

Then they began to put indignities upon him and to insult him. His only mode of resentment was to say that they were blackguards and that he would have nothing to do with them. In a short time they had him ostracized. He thought he was ostracizing them.

He seemed to be entirely unconscious of any loss of dignity or standing in the community and to look upon his isolation as simply his own voluntary retirement from what he considered bad company. Meanwhile he had become an object of contempt among the cavaliers, and finally it began to reflect upon the bank.

One day, after some particularly gross insult had been passed over by him with the accustomed silent contempt, the president of the bank took him aside and explained the situation, adding that he must regain public respect or he would have to sever his connection with the bank. Robbin asked what was expected of him, and it was explained that he would have to challenge one of the offenders to fight a duel.

"Oh!" he said, "I can do that if necessary."

He went immediately a challenge to the man who had just put an indignity upon him. This man was one who had fought before, and was regarded as a most accomplished duelist. He promptly accepted the challenge; they fought with pistols, and both were dangerously wounded.

As soon as Robbin got well he took up his tormentors in order, challenging them systematically and deliberately. He fought eight or ten duels, killing some and wounding others of his antagonists.

The ostracism was declared off and he was made a lion of. He prospered, became wealthy and prominent, but had a reputation as the most dangerous duelist in the state. He simply devoted himself to the code. Right and left, for little provocation or for none, he challenged men and fought them. It became his chief pleasure in life.

He built a massive stone castle on the heights overlooking Vicksburg which cost an immense amount of money, and was known as Robbin's falls. In this he had a long room fitted up as a library and armory. Here he had all sorts of weapons which might be used in dueling. Hung about the walls were broadswords, foils, pistols, etc., labeled with the particular duel they had been used in. The spiritless Yankee had become a terror. No one dared to offend him. He was just looking around for some one to fight.

His extravagance finally brought financial reverses upon him. Suit was going to be brought against him in the courts for a large sum of money owed by him to some parties outside of the state. When he was notified of it he wrote a note to each one of the members of the Vicksburg bar, notifying them that any lawyer who took the case would have to fight a duel.

But one lawyer could be found willing to take the case. He was promptly challenged by Robbin. They fought, and both were so seriously wounded that they were confined to their beds for months.

Then it was discovered that Robbin was insane. When forced into the first duel the sight of his fallen antagonist had imbalanced his mind and made a monomaniac of him. Sane on all other subjects, he had become entirely irresponsible on this, and his course had been simply that of a dueling maniac. He ended his days in an asylum.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Pending a Faw.

"It's no trouble for one of my depth to lay over a mere hanger on the roof to the snow on the roof."

"That's all right," responded the other, "just you wait till I get a little snow, and then watch me get the drop on you."

"I'm in a hurry," he like a flower, "I'm in a hurry." It is there only in the snow, expanded in full, and there only reach their

McKINLEY'S "BEST THINGS."

Factors Which the Major Perseverently Overlooks.

McKinley's personal organ in this city prints in its latest issue "some of the best things" in that statesman's speech at the banquet of the Marquette club Wednesday night. We know that they were his "best things" because his personal organ says so, which is equivalent to saying that he says so himself.

One of the "best things" was this: "The whole world knew a year in advance of its utterance what the republican platform of 1896 would be and the whole world knows now, and has known for a year past, what the republican platform of 1896 will be. Then the battle was to arrest the spread of slave labor in America; now it is to prevent the increase of illy paid and degraded free labor in America."

This serves to call attention to the difference between the republican party of 1896 and the republican party of 1896—a difference which William McKinley seems to be quite incapable of perceiving. In 1896 the republican party stood for freedom; in 1896 it is opposed to freedom, and its leaders and heroes do not hesitate to say so. In 1896 the republican party is substantially what the whig party was before it gave up the ghost in 1852.

Until after its defeat that year the whig party was the party of high tariff. Its leading doctrine was that prosperity was created by taxation and by enriching the people engaged in certain industries out of the earnings of people engaged in other industries. The democratic tariff of 1846 had exposed the falsity of that doctrine and in 1852 the people refused to be humbugged by it any longer and gave the whig party its quietus.

In its place arose the republican party, which professed to be the party of freedom, and did not profess to be the party of the tariff made of slavery. Some of its representatives in congress in 1857 reported as members of a house committee in favor of abolishing the whole tariff system and raising revenue by direct taxation.

This party has ceased to be the party of freedom. It is the party of slavery. What is slavery? It is involuntary servitude. That is what a protective tariff exacts from the mass of the people. What is a slave? It is one who toils while another enjoys the fruit of his toil. He who is forced to pay out of his earnings 50 or 100 per cent. more for an article than its value as determined by free competition is as truly a slave as ever was a negro in a Georgia cotton field. He is rendering involuntary service to the man who is enabled by law to exact from him for the clothing he wears from 50 to 100 per cent. more than it is worth. The fact may be concealed from him by the devilish ingenuity of his master, but it is none the less a fact.

Another of McKinley's "best things" was this: "The republican party would as soon think of lowering the flag of our country as to contemplate with patience and without protest and opposition any attempt to degrade or corrupt the medium of exchanges among the people. It can be relied upon in the future, as in the past, to supply the country with the best money ever known, gold, silver and paper, good the world over."

"In the future as in the past" is particularly good. It serves to recall the fact that the republican party supplied the country with greenbacks in 1862 and the years following—a currency which drove out every dollar of specie and became so "degraded" and "corrupted" at one time that it was worth less than 40 cents on the dollar. And this same currency corrupted the thinking of the country; even that of the supreme court of the United States gave us an epidemic of fiat lunacy in place of sound money sanity.

It serves also to recall the fact that in 1878 the republican party forged the "endless chain" which for three years has been lifting gold out of the treasury—forged it by enacting that redeemed greenbacks should not stay redeemed and by enacting in another statute that Uncle Sam should help out the poor bonanza kings by buying and coining their silver. It reminds us that the republicans of the McKinley congress went still further at the dictation of the mining-camp despots and passed a law which, by the admission of their own leaders, brought on the panic of 1893 just as their greenback policy brought on the panic of 1873.

So McKinley's very best things serve to impress upon us the fact that the republican party is no longer the party of freedom, whatever it may have been in the past, and that its policy with respect to the currency has always been envious save only when it made provision for the resumption of specie payments in 1875. Even then it did a vast amount of mischief by postponing resumption for four years and providing that redemption should not redeem.—Chicago Chronicle.

—A cursory glance at Mr. McKinley's speech gives one the impression that Abraham Lincoln was the father of the bill that piled the snow so deep over the graves of a number of republicans last presidential election.—Chicago News.

—Will the admirers of McKinley let the chance go by? The throne of Napoleon is to be sold to the highest bidder.—Chicago Tribune (rep.).

KILL THE DINGLEY BILL.

A Measure That Would Diminish Revenue.

The best thing that the house of representatives can do with the free-silver substitute that the senate adopted in place of the Dingley tariff bill is to vote it down and let the whole matter drop. The Dingley tariff measure is not quite so mischievous as the free-silver measure would be, but it would do infinite harm. It would disturb business, enhance prices, diminish revenues, embarrass manufacturing and restrict opportunities for employment.

The Dingley measure is not at all necessary, even if it would accomplish what is claimed for it. If it would increase the revenue, instead of diminishing revenue, as it surely would do, still it would be unnecessary, because the present tariff law is producing a constantly-increasing quantity of revenue that will be entirely sufficient for the government by the end of the fiscal year.

The customs receipts for January this year were \$19,380,796; those from internal revenue \$11,041,401 and from miscellaneous sources \$1,515,473, making a total for the month of \$29,937,670. This is greatly in excess of \$1,000,000 a day for the 20 business days in January. It is also \$1,000,000 more than the average receipts of the previous six months. The January figures are far more likely to be exceeded in the succeeding months of the fiscal year, because the bulk of the sugar importations are made in the first half of the year, and also because the internal revenue taxes are just beginning to produce what was expected of them. There is every reason to believe that the total receipts for the present fiscal year will exceed \$350,000,000, against \$375,000,000 last year. This would bring the deficiency on the 30th day of next June within \$15,000,000 or \$16,000,000, against \$42,000,000 last year, and against \$70,000,000 in 1894, the last year of the McKinley law. This is a pretty regular improvement. It keeps up with the business conditions. Revenues increase as business improves, which indicates that with all its faults the Wilson bill is in a general sense framed to fit the requirements of the country.

Next year the receipts will surely equal the expenditures, and in the succeeding years there will be an excess of revenue sufficient to provide for the payment of the government obligations. This will be accomplished under the operation of the Wilson tariff, for no matter what the result of the election may be next fall, no party that will be in power in Washington will dare to change the Wilson bill in any material way. The principle of low taxes is fully established, and no party will be found in the future of the present generation to advocate or to defend the imposition of high taxes for favorites, either on the pretense that it will benefit the people or that it is necessary for the requirements of the government in time of peace.—Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

—Now that the excitement has somewhat subsided, it is generally conceded that Mr. Harrison's withdrawal did not settle the matter.—Washington Post.

—Favorite sons who are wise will attach themselves to the tail of the McKinley kite and be in a position to ask for a cabinet job after the nomination has been made.—St. Louis Republic.

—Beyond all question McKinley is the logical candidate of the monopoly party. And he is just the sort of a candidate that the democratic party would be pleased to meet.—Chicago Chronicle.

—McKinley looks like Napoleon, Cullom like Lincoln, Reed like Li Hung Chang, "Cush" Davis like Ben Butler, and Morton—well, he doesn't look more than 75, and according to his own showing he isn't 100.—N. Y. Mercury.

—It is said that the republicans will trot out ten favorite sons at St. Louis. But the big four sit serene, apart and alone. The supporters of Morton, Reed, Allison and McKinley mean business, not compliments.—N. Y. Sun.

—If the necessity exists for taxing wool in the interests of the republican campaign, the same necessity exists for nominating a republican who will clearly represent the idea of equal protective taxation on everything, raw material included. And nobody does that so well as McKinley.—N. Y. World.

—The protectionists habitually speak of the Reed-Dingley tariff as "the revenue bill," as if they were ashamed to give the monster its right name. Do they imagine that they can deceive the people into believing that a measure that enormously increases the protective duties on wool and winter clothing is a tariff "for revenue only" because they call it so?—Philadelphia Record.

—The manufacturers are going on with their manufacturing and are selling more goods to outsiders than they ever did before. They would not object to more tariff and more profit, but they are doing very well with the present average duty of 42 per cent. The lobbies at Washington are not as full of tariff fixers as usual this winter, and we imagine that there will be more difficulty in frying the "fat" out of the protected interests than was experienced in the campaign of 1892. Things are different now.—Philadelphia Record.

How Tides Predict Storms.

Fresh interest has recently been developed in the fact that West Indian hurricanes, and other great storms at sea, frequently produce a remarkable effect upon the tides along neighboring coasts. When a tempest is approaching, or passing on the ocean, the tides are noticeably higher than usual, as if the water had been driven in a vast wave before the storm. The influence extends to a great distance from the cyclonic storm center, so that the possibility exists of foretelling the approach of a dangerous hurricane by means of indications furnished by tide gauges situated far away from the place then occupied by the whirling winds. The fact that the tidal wave outstrips the advancing storm shows how extremely sensitive the surface of the sea is to the changes of pressure brought to bear upon it by the never-resting atmosphere.

THE FIGHT IS ON.

There is an intense rivalry between the watermelon and tomato growers as to who can produce the earliest. Salzer's Earliest Watermelon ripened in 1895 in 52 days. That record is to be beaten, and Salzer pays \$100 to the winner. Then on tomatoes the record on "50 days the Earliest Tomato" in 1895 was 68 days. That's to be beaten, and \$50 paid. Salzer challenges the world to produce earlier melons, tomatoes, cabbages, radishes, peas or sweet corn than he offers. Get his mammoth catalogue. There is more in it.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 12c stamps to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., Crosses, Wis., you will get free their great catalogue and a package of the yellow rind watermelon sensation. (K)

SEEK the young woman. Is the young woman being suddenly and unexpectedly kissed? Ah, yes. And does the young woman raise a hue and cry? The young woman raises a slight hue, but no cry.—Detroit Tribune.

To California in Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars.

The Burlington Route (C. B. & Q. R. R.) runs personally conducted excursions to California, leaving Chicago every Wednesday. Through cars to California destination, fitted with carpets, upholstered seats, bedding, toilet rooms, etc.; every convenience. Special agent in charge, Route via Denver and Salt Lake, Sunshine all the way. Write for descriptive pamphlet to T. A. Grady, Excursion Manager, 211 Clark St., Chicago.

SHE SAID THE WRONG WORD.—"Dearest girl, wilt thou be mine?" He asked her, and she wilted. They're married now, but some opine He wishes he'd been jilted.—Detroit Free Press.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A NORTHERN exchange asks: "Why do most authors wear their hair long?" "Because barbers cut for cash."—Atlanta Constitution.

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GOD OFT descends to visit men, unseen, and through their habitation walks, to mark their doings.—Milton.

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THE innocence of the intention abates nothing of the mischief of the example.—Robert Hall.

I CAN recommend Fiso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. Townsend, P. M. Howard, Wis., May 6, '94.

Or all vain things excuses are the vainest.—Buxton.

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The best medicine to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood, and thus give strength and build up the system, is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands take it as their Spring Medicine, and more are taking it to-day than ever before. If you are tired, "out of

May

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When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

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